THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1233.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land,

LYING in the North Garden, in Albemarle county, containing one thousand acres, adjoining the lands of Stephen Moore, William Wood, and the late William Cole, dec. within eighteen miles of Warren, and the same distance of Milton.—There is on this land a new Barn, 48 by 24 feet, a good Overseer's House, & houses for the accommodation of fifteen or twenty Negroes—The overseer's house, with a little expence may be rendered very comfortable for a small family. About half the land is cleared, and the greater part of which is in good order for cultivation, and a considerable part of it fresh and well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.

Any person inclined to purchase, by application to the overseer on the premises, will be shewn the land. The terms of sale will be one fourth part of the purchase money paid on the 1st day of June, 1805, and the balance in three equal annual payments from that day, each instalment to carry interest from the day of sale, if not punctually paid.—Bond with approved security, together with a deed of trust on the land, will be required of the purchaser, to secure the payment. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living at Scotch-Town, in Hanover county.

If the above land is not sold before, it will be offered at PUBLIC SALE to the highest bidder, on the terms before mentioned, on the 23d day of August next, if fair—if not, the next fair day. In either case, the purchaser will have leave to seed wheat as soon after that time as he may choose—and may be furnished with the crop of corn, &c. that may be made on the plantation this year, say from two to three hundred barrels.

John M. Sheppard.

Scotch Town, May 30, 1804. t23A

☞ *The survey by which the turnpike road from Staunton to the Point of Fork, is to run, goes immediately through the above mentioned land, convenient to a handsome situation for building, and good water.*

J. M. SHEPPARD.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use, kept for sale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

By virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, pronounced on the fourth day of June, eighteen hundred and one, and amended by the Chancery Court for the district of Williamsburg, in April last, WILL BE SOLD, *on the premises, to the highest bidder, on the 28th day of August next, to satisfy a debt due from the estate of Hugh Nelson, dec. late of the county of York, to Nathaniel Burwell,*

A Tract of LAND,

IN the county of Hanover, belonging to the estate of the said Hugh Nelson, deceased, containing about 380 acres, more or less, lying on both sides the South Anna river, together with the Merchant Mill and its appurtenances, which for a number of years past has been occupied by Micajah Crew, as a manufacturing mill. Possession of the mill may be had immediately, and of the plantation at the end of the year. The above property will be sold "upon a credit till the fourteenth day of March, 1806, for nine hundred pounds, with interest thereon, at six per centum per annum, from the 16th day of July, 1800, till the day of sale—part of the purchase money and the residue of the purchase money is to be paid in cash.

The commissioners, or any two of them, will then convey the premises to the purchaser, immediately executing a deed of trust for the premises to the commissioners, with a relinquishment of dower, if required, authorising two of the commissioners, on the non-payment of the aforesaid sum of nine hundred pounds and the interest aforesaid, with interest thereon at six per centum per annum, from the day of sale to the time of payment, upon four weeks notice in any newspaper published in the city of Richmond, to sell the premises.

A particular description of the property, is omitted; because it is supposed that any person wishing to become a purchaser, would first view the premises. Micajah Crew, who lives adjoining the property, will shew it, and give any further information that may be required.

The Commissioners.

July 19th, 1804. 4w

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Jacob Bockius, deceased, formerly of Richmond, by Bond, Notes, or otherwise, are requested to come forward immediately and discharge the same; and those having claims against the estate, are requested to apply to John Prosser, at the Vendue Office of Prosser & Moncure, for payment.

BENJAMIN TATE, JOHN PROSSER, } Ex'ors.

Richmond, July 12th, 1804. 4w

Being about to leave this state

a few weeks, John Prosser is alone authorised to collect and settle all debts due to and by the estate of Mr. Jacob Bockius, deceased.

B. TATE.

Richmond, July 12th, 1804.

Leather----wholesale and retail.

All that valuable stock of

LEATHER in the above mentioned decedent's Tan Yard, consisting of a large and general assortment of the best quality; which will be sold on reasonable terms for ready money only, at the Currying Shop appertaining to said Tan Yard. Also, for sale, a large quantity of sheep and lamb's WOOL.

B. TATE, Superintendant of said Tan Yard.

Richmond, July 12th, 1804.

Elegant Piano Fortes for sale.

HENLEY & Co.

Grand, Portable Grand, Patent Side-Board, and Plain PIANO FORTE MAKERS,

INFORM the citizens of Richmond, they manufacture Instruments of the above description, on the newest and most approved plans, with Pedals, Patent Swell, Sonophant and French Harp Stop, which they warrant to be equal, if not superior, to any imported, and on more reasonable terms.

Musical Instruments, of all kinds, repaired, &c.—Apply at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, Main-street, or at Wm. Davidson's.

July 17th, 1804.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made to the subscriber by Bartlett Still, to secure to Wm. Rhodes the payment of 666 dollars 67 cents, with interest thereon from the 29th of June, 1802, will be exposed to sale at Auction for ready money, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon of Friday the 24th of next month, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, four half acre

LOTS OF GROUND,

in the said city, denoted and known in the survey made by William G. Paine, for William Du Val, by the numbers 33, 34, 41 and 42. A deed of conveyance with special warranty will be made to the purchaser, by

CHARLES COPLAND, Trustee.

Richmond, 31st July, 1804. 3w.

Pittsylvania, July 19th, 1804.

Stono Academy,

WHICH is situated in a high, healthy part of the county, about two miles above the confluence of Cascade and Dan river, on the plantation of P. Williams, where is taught the Latin and Greek Languages, the Arts and Sciences, English Grammar, &c. &c. The above school is taught by Mr. John W. Caldwell, who has taught a school of that description for several years; his attention paid to his pupils, and as a proficient in his profession, has been and is highly laudable. Any gentleman or gentlemen wishing to have their son or sons boarded, to be taught at the above seminary, may get them in at either of the subscribers at the reduced price of 40 dollars for boarding and 16 dollars for tuition. We indulge the hope that as we have been at considerable trouble to get a preceptor, and obliged to give a rapid price for his services, we shall meet the patronage of a generous public.

PERMENAS WILLIAMS.
DAVID RICE. 3w.

P. S. The second year will commence the 13th of September next.

N. B. There will be an exhibition at said school the 23d of August next.

MONSIEUR FOLLY,

(From Paris, last from Baltimore,)

ORGANIST AND PROFESSIONAL MUSICIAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Richmond and Manchester, that having made a residence in this city, where he means to continue, would wish to engage a few scholars for the Piano Forte, Violin, or Clarinet, not exceeding twelve. To such as are acquainted with music, the great utility of accompanying the Piano or voice with the Violin or Clarinet must be evident.

His terms are 5 dollars per month—2 lessons a week—no entrance required.

*** Mr. F. will tune instruments, either by the year, or as called for.

Hay-Market, July 31st, 1804.

For Sale,

That beautiful and well improved TENEMENT, on the hill, now occupied by Mr. Ben. Mosby,

THIS property lies near the Capitol, in a healthy and agreeable neighborhood. Terms of sale will be made known, by applying to

BARTLETT STILL.

Richmond, July 12, 1804.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next Legislature of Virginia, praying the establishment of a branch of the Bank of Virginia, and an increase of the capital of the said Bank, contiguous to the town of Alexandria.

Fairfax, 9th July, 1804.

United States of America, 5th Circuit,
Virginia District, May term, 1804.

Charles Herries and Company, Plts.
AGAINST
Carter B. Harrison, administrator with the will annexed of Benjamin Harrison, deceased, and James Bruce Nicholls, Defts. } In Chancery.

THE defendant James Bruce Nicholls not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this district: On motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel. It is ordered, that the said defendant James Bruce Nicholls do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
JAMES BLAGROVE, D. C.

Gun-stocks.

THE subscriber will receive proposals until the 17th of August next, for furnishing at the public manufactory of arms, any number of musket stocks (of good black walnut wood) not exceeding fifteen thousand. All the trees for which, to be felled in the latter end of the ensuing fall; and the delivery of the Rocks to commence in the course of the next winter.

John Clarke.

April 27, 1804. *eamt17 Au.*

Westham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a lease, and is at present working, the above Foundery; and having provided the best artists in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the first quality, proposes to cast, Mill Gudgeons and Cranks, of every description; also, cast Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, registered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and small stoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain stoves and maul'd plates; cast railing of every pattern, plowshares & plow boards; cast coach, phæton and chair boxes; scale weights from 1 to 60 lb; sash and clock weights: patent saw irons for smiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays: nail cutting machines with screws complete, wheelbarrow bowlers; garden ditto; cast iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every description—together with any other article in the casting line, to a given pattern, at the shortest notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. wtm.

P. S. Old Iron purchased by application as above.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery holden in Richmond, May 19th, 1804,

BETWEEN

William Glover and Elizabeth Glover, executor and executrix of Joseph Glover, dec. *Plts.*

AND

James Gordon, Walter Monteith; and William Robertson, surviving partners of Gordon, Monteith & Company, and Carter B. Harrison, executor of James Willison, deceased. *Defts.*

THE defendants James Gordon, Walter Monteith, and William Robertson, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 8th, 1804,

BETWEEN

Robert Dunbar, attorney in fact for John Ritchie, jun. and Jane his wife, late Jane Hay, and Ann Hay of the kingdom of Great-Britain, *Plts.*

AND

Gavin Lawson and Thomas Fitzhugh, executors of Alexander Rose, dec. *Defts.*

THE defendant Gavin Lawson not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.
8w.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 28th day of May, 1804,

BETWEEN

William Roberts, Plaintiff,

AND

Roger Dixon, eldest son and heir of Roger Dixon, deceased, Thomas Roberts, and Daniel Barret, Defendants.

THE defendant Roger Dixon not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *it is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
Peter Tinsley, C. C.

United States of America, 5th Circuit,
Virginia District, May term, 1804.

James Calloway, *Plaintiff,*
AGAINST
Matthew Dobson & Joshua Dobson, administrators of John Dobson, deceased, *Defendants.* } In Chancery, upon an injunction.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
JAMES BLAGROVE, D. C.

(*BY AUTHORITY.*)

Scheme of a LOTTERY,

To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.

				Dollars.
1	Prize—last drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,			20,000
1	do.			10,000
1	do.			5,000
5	do.	of 1,000	make	5,000
6	do.	of 500	——	3,000
10	do.	of 200	——	2,000
20	do.	of 100	——	2,000
100	do.	of 50	——	5,000
250	do.	of 30	——	7,500
420	do.	of 25	——	10,500
500	do.	of 20	——	30,000
3,000	do.	of 15	——	45,000
1	first drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,			250
1	do.	after 2,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 3,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 4,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 5,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 6,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 8,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 10,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 12,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 13,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 14,000	do.	1,000
5,325	Prizes,			150,000
9,675	Blanks—not two to a Prize.			
15,000	Tickets at 10 Dollars each,			150,000

N. B.—Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the intended institution to partake of the lottery, with little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of the state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. tf.

*** TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and William Prichard.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery holden in Richmond, May 19th, 1804,

BETWEEN

William Ash, *Plt.*

AND

John Northerton, and William Brooke, assignee of Humphrey Hume, a bankrupt, *Defts.*

THE defendant John Northerton not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

To Rent,

FOR one year, possession to be delivered on the first October next two fire proof brick TENEMENTS, calculated for Warehouses, situated near the Basin and contiguous to the most busy part of the town.

They will be rented separately or together, as may best suit the persons who may bargain for them.

The terms will be made known by Wm. McKIM, who is authorised to lease them.

July 24th, 1804. tf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th inst. a likely Negro man, named CHARLES, about 36 years of age, stout and well made, and has a very perceivable scar on his face. He was purchased of a Mr. William Moseley in Richmond, in the course of last spring, and I am informed he is aiming his course for that place. He has been furnished with a pass by a neighbor of mine, which will enable him more easily to pass as a free Negro. I will give the above reward for securing the said fellow in such a manner that I may get him again, and will pay all reasonable expences if delivered to me, at my house in Rockingham county, North Carolina.

NEWTON WRIGHT.

July 26th, 1804. 3t.

Blank Bonds
For sale at this Office.

NEW-YORK, July 26.

The ship Logan, captain Macey, arrived at this port last evening, from Nantz. She left there on the 14th June, and brings Paris papers to the 10th. From one of that date, we have translated the following statement of the result of the proceedings of the Criminal Tribunal, with respect to the present persons implicated in the late conspiracy against Bonaparte.

CRIMINAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

Bulletin of the proceedings of the Court of Criminal and Special Justice against Georges, Moreau, and others, 15th sitting, June 10, at 4 o'clock in the morning.

The Court of Criminal Justice, after 29 hours deliberation, have returned a decree, which condemns to the punishment of *death*, George Cadoudal, Bouvet de Lozier, Russillon, Rochelle, Armand Polignac, d'Hozier, de Riviere Louis Decorps, Picot, Lajolais, Coster St. Victor, Deville, Armand Gaillard, Joyaut, Burban, Lemercier, Lelan, Cadedal, Merille, Roger.

To two years imprisonment.—Le general Moreau, Jules Polignac, Lerinant, Rolland, la fille Hizay.

Acquitted.—Victor Couchery, David Herve, Lenoble Rubin-Lagrimandiere, Noel Ducorps, Datry, Lyen, Troche the father, Troche the son, Monnieur and his wife, Benand and his wife, Verdet, Spin, Dubuisson and his wife, Cafon, Gaillais and his wife.

Donand and his wife. Dubuisson and his wife, and Verdet, are remanded to the Correctional Police.

FRENCH IMPERIAL DECREE,

Bearing regulations on the mode of presentation to the acceptation of the people of the proposition, announced in article 142 of the organic Senatus Consulte, of the 26th Floreal, 12th year.

NAPOLEON, by the grace of God, and by the constitutions of the republic, Emperor of the French, upon the report of the ministers and council of state, of the 28th Floreal, year 12: Ordains the regulation, the tenor of which follows:—

Article 1. There shall be open to the records of all the administrations and of all the municipalities, to the officers of all the tribunals, to all the justices of peace, and to all the notaries-registers, upon which all the French are called upon to subscribe their votes on the following proposition:

"Do the people desire that the imperial dignity shall be hereditary in the direct, natural, legitimate and adoptive descendants of Napoleon Bonaparte, and in the direct, natural and legitimate descendants of Joseph and Louis Bonaparte, as regulated by the organic Senatus Consulte, on the 28th Floreal, year 12."

Art. 2. The registers shall be open 12 days.

Art. 3. Immediately after the expiration of the time given for voting, each depository or register shall be closed, and said register shall be certified, and then directed and forwarded in the course of two following days to the mayor of each municipality; and within the space of 24 hours, the latter shall forward the same to the under prefect of his district, with a note certified by him, and which shall be conformable to model, in present regulation, under No. 1.

Art. 4. Twenty-one days after the publication of the present regulation, each prefect shall forward to the prefect all the registers of his district, with a note by him certified, and which shall be conformable to model No. 2.

Art. 5. Twenty-five days after the publication of the present regulation, each prefect shall forward to the minister of the interior, all the registers of his department, with a general note by him certified, and which shall be conformeble to model No. 3.

Art. 6. The prefects are authorised to put in extraordinary requisition the Gens d'Armes, for the quick transmission of the registers of the several municipalities and the orders relative to the execution of the present regulation.

Art. 7. The ministers are charged with the execution of the present regulation, which shall be printed in the bulletin of the laws.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.
By the Emperor. The secretary of state,
(Signed) H. B. MARET.

From a London Paper, of June 4.

In the Gazette de France, we find the following paragraph in regard to the demand made on Prussia respecting Embden:

'His Prussian majesty has, it is said, rejected the proposal of the French government, which required permission to occupy Embden, on condition of indemnifying the Prussian finances for the loss of the custom-house and other duties, which would necessarily result from that measure."

On this subject it may afford our readers some amusement to have the following particulars stated, some of which have been before given, but they are worth recollection:

Immediately after the violation of the neutrality of the German Empire, by the invasion of Hanover, in May, 1804, Bonaparte negociated with Prussia concerning the occupation of Embden, during the present war; and offered, as a security for its future evacuation, the Fort and Town of Hameln, in Hanover, with a yearly pecuniary indemnity of twenty thousand Prussian louis d'ors. This is one of the many plans of the usurper to exclude us from all continental trade and connections; because, at the same time, he negociated with Denmark for the occupation of the coast in Holstein and Jutland, and for the Port and Town of Helsingoer, which command the entrance of the Baltic by commanding the Sound; with Sweden and Meclenburgh, he intrigued for garrisoning Swedish Pomerania, and the sea ports on the Baltic belonging to the Duke of Meclenburgh, offering all these states pecuniary or territorial indemnities, at the expence of the pillaged and oppressed Hanover. While this was going on in the north of Europe, Austria was asked to give up, during the war, Venice and Trieste, and occupy, in return, as security, Mantu and Peschiera. Any person looking upon the map of Europe will see, that had our atrocious enemy succeeded in his plan, from the Russian frontiers on the Baltic, to the Turkish on the Mediterranean, not a continental sea port would have been open to us; because, in that case, no money would have insured the neutrality of Spain and Portugal; and Gottenburgh in Sweden, as well as Stettin in Prussian Pomerania, would have been shut against our commerce. Surprized that no other state espoused his hatred against this country, Bonaparte changed his military occupation into that of an armed neutrality; into which Russia, Sweden and Denmark, in the north, and Turkey, Austria, Naples and Spain, in the south, were invited to enter. Again disappointed, threats succeeded negociations; the territory of neutral Germany was again invaded by the occupation of Meppen, which excluded all trade between Embden and the interior of Germany, whilst, on the other hand, the French army of Italy was augmented, and the dominions of Austria, as well as those of Turkey, menaced. In Holland and in Germany, in Switzerland and in Italy, every where on the French frontiers, depots of English goods were seized—but no British subject a sufferer, because they were already paid, or had security for payment, from merchants at Hamburgh, Lubeck, Embden, Venice, or Trieste.—This insolent and impolitic conduct, at last, began, it is said, to alarm the King of Prussia. Hautwirz was disgraced, and it is even asserted, that overtures were then made by the Court of Berlin to those of Vienna and St. Petersburgh, for uniting in defensive measures against the foreigner who tyranized over France, and dared, or oppressed all other states. A treaty of defensive alliance had previously been agreed to between Russia, Sweden and Denmark, which late occurrences may, perhaps, change into an offensive treaty with England; and, should a new leage be formed, it is improbable, and almost impossible, that Austria, or even Prussia can long preserve a neutrality so often violated by Bonaparte.

FRENCH EMPIRE.

PARIS, 29 Floreal—(May 19.)

The senate in a body went yesterday, as we have already noticed, to St. Cloud, for the purpose of presenting the organic senatus consultum to the emperor; the retinue was accompanied by several bodies of troops. The senate was, immediately on its arrival, admitted to an audience of the emperor. Consul Cambaceres, president of the senate, spoke in these terms:

"SIRE,

"The decree which the senate has just rendered, and which it hastens to present to your Imperial majesty, is but the authentic expression of a will already manifested by the nation. This decree, which confers upon you a new title, and which insures the inheritance of it, after you, to your race, adds nothing to your glory, nor to your rights.

"The love and acknowledgment of the French people have, for four years past, confided to your majesty the reins of the government; and the constitutions of the states already trusted to you for the choice of a successor. The still higher denomination which is decreed for you is, therefore, nothing more than a tribute which the nation pays to her own dignity, and to the desire she feels of giving you every day testimonies of a respect and an attachment which increase daily.

"Ah! how could the French people find bounds to their acknowledgments, when you do not put any to your cares and your solicitude for them? How could they, preserving the remembrance of the hardships they have undergone when abandoned to themselves, think without enthusiasm of the happiness they experienced since they were inspired by Providence to throw themselves into your arms? The armies were defeated; the ficancies in disorder; public credit annihilated; factions disputing between themselves the remains of our ancient splendor; ideas of religion, and even of morals, had become obscure; the habit of giving and taking back power would leave the magistrate without importance, and had even rendered odious every kind of authority.

"Your majesty has appeared. You have recalled victory to our standards; you have established regulation and economy in the public expenditure; the nation, encouraged by the use you have made of it, has recovered confidence in its own resources; your wisdom has calmed the rage of party; religion has seen its altars raised anew; ideas of justice and injustice have awakened in the minds of the citizens when they have beheld the punishment follow the crime, and honorable distinctions reward and signalize virtues. In short, and this doubtless is the greatest of the miracles wrought by your genius, that people whom civil effervescence had rendered refractory to all restraint, and at enmity with all authority, you have known how to make them cherish and respect a power which existed only for their glory and their repose.

"The French people pretend not to sit in judgment on the constitutions of the states; they have no criticisms to make, no examples to imitate; their lesson henceforward is derived from experience. They have for ages relished the advantages attached to hereditary power; they have made a short, but painful experiment of a contrary system; they return, by the effect of a free and mature deliberation, to a path conformable to their genius.

"They make a free use of their rights, to delegate to your Imperial majesty a power of which their own interests forbid them the exercise. They covenant for generations to come; and, by a solemn compact, they confide the happiness of their nephews to the branches of your race. The latter will imitate your virtues; the former will inherit our love and our fidelity.

"Happy the nation which, after so many troubles and incertitudes, finds in its bosom a man worthy to appease the tempest of the passions, to conciliate all interests, and to unite all voices.

"Happy the prince who holds his power from the will, the confidence, and the affection of the citizens! If it is within the principles of our constitution (and already several similar examples have been given) to submit to the sanction of the people that part of the decree which concerns the establishment of hereditary government, the senate has thought fit to supplicate your Imperial majesty to agree that the organic dispositions should be immediately carried into executing; and for the glory as well as the happiness of the republic, it now proclaims Napoleon, emperor of the French."

The emperor made the following reply—

"Whatever can contribute to the good of the country, is essentially connected with my happiness. I accept the title which you think useful for the glory of the nation. I submit to the sanction of the people the law of heritage. I hope that France will never repent of the honors with which she encircles my family. At all events my spirit will have ceased to animate my posterity whenever they shall cease to deserve the love and the confidence of the great nation."

The senate had then an audience of her Imperial majesty, to whom the consul Cambaceres addressed a speech of congratulation on her accession to the Imperial dignity

Letter of his Imperial majesty to the consuls Cambaceres and Le Brun.

"Citizen-Consul Cambaceres,

"Your title is about to be changed. Your functions and my confidence remain the same. In the high dignity of arch-chancellor of the empire (and of arch-treasurer) with which you are going to be invested, you will manifest, as you have done in that of consul, the wisdom of your counsels, and the distinguished talents which have given you so important a part in every thing good I may have done. I have, therefore, nothing to desire from you but a continuation of the same sentiments for the state and for myself. Given at the palace of St. Cloud, 28th Floreal, year 12. NAPOLEON."

By the Emperor,
H. B. MARET, Secretary of State.

The members and principal clerks of the different branches of administration took the oath prescribed by the organic senatus consultum—"I swear obedience to the constitutions of the empire, and fidelity to the emperor." The troops in Paris have also taken the same oath in the Champ de Mars.

Extraordinary Sitting of the Tribunate.

29th Floreal—(18th May.)

On the proposition of M. Chabot, (de l'Allier) the tribunate decrees, that they will proceed in a body to his Imperial majesty; and that there shall be opened, at the secretary's office, a register in which every tribune shall inscribe his vote; and also decree, upon the proposition of M. Albison, that a medal shall be struck to commemorate the happy event which fixes the destiny of the French empire.

ORGANIC SENATUS CONSULTUM,

OF THE 28th FLOREAL.

The conservative senate, having formed a quorum agreeably to the 90th article of the constitution; having seen the project of the senatus consultum digested in the form prescribed by article 57 of the organic senatus consultum of the constitution of the 16th Thermidor, year 10, after having heard, upon the motives of the said project, the orator of government, the adoption having been determined by the number of votes required by the article 56 of the organic senatus consultum of the constitution, decrees as follows:

TITLE FIRST.

Art. 1. The government of the republic shall be entrusted to an emperor, who assumes the title of emperor of the French. Justice shall be administered in the name of the emperor, by officers whom he appoints.

2. Napolean Bonaparte, now the first consul of the republic, is emperor of the French.

TITLE II.—Of Heritage.

3. The imperial dignity is hereditary, in the direct, natural, and legitimate descent of Napoleon Bonaparte from male to male, by order of primogeniture, and to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descent.

4. Napoleon Bonaparte may adopt the children or grand children of his brothers, provided they have attained to the age of eighteen years complete, and that he himself has no male heirs at the time of adoption. His adopted sons enter into the line of his direct descent. If he has any male children, posterior to adoption, his adopted sons can succeed only after the natural and legitimate descendants. Adoption is interdicted to the successors of Napoleon Bonaparte and to their successors.

5. In default of a natural or legitimate heir or adopted heir of Napoleon Bonaparte, the imperial dignity shall devolve to and be conferred on Joseph Bonaparte, and his natural and legitimate descendants in order of primogeniture, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants.

6. In default of Joseph Bonaparte and his male descendants, the imperial dignity shall devolve to and be conferred on Louis Bonaparte and his natural and legitimate descendants in the order of primogeniture, from male to male, and to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants.

7. In default of a natural and legitimate heir or adopted heir of Napoleon Bonaparte, and in default of a natural and legitimate heir of Joseph Bonaparte and his male descendants, and of Louis Bonaparte and his male descendants, an organic senatus consultum, proposed to the senate by the titulars of the high dignitaries of the empire, and submitted to the acceptance of the people, shall nominate the emperor and regulate in his family the order of heritage, from male to male, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants.

8. Until the moment of the election of the new emperor, the affairs of the state shall be governed by the ministers, who shall form in council the government, and who shall deliberate by a majority of voices. The secretary of state shall keep a journal of the deliberations.

TITLE III.—Of the Imperial Family.

9. The members of the imperial family, in the order of succession, assume the title of *French princes*. The eldest son of the emperor takes that of *Imperial prince*.

10. A senatus consultum regulates the mode for the education of the French princes.

11. They are members of the senate and of the council of state when they attain their eighteenth year.

12. They cannot marry without the authorisation of the emperor. The marriage of a French prince, made without the authorisation of the emperor, carries with it privation of all rights to the inheritage, as well for him who has contracted it, as for his descendants. However, if there exist no issue from that marriage, and it should be dissolved, the prince who had contracted it recovers his rights to the inheritage.

13. The acts which testify the birth, marriages and deaths of the imperial family, are transmitted, by an order of the emperor, to the senate, who order the transcription of it upon their registers and the deposit in the archives.

14. Napoleon Bonaparte establishes by statutes, to which his successors are bound to conform themselves, 1st—the duties of the individuals of either sex, members of the imperial family, towards the emperor: 2d—an organization of the imperial palace suitable to the dignity of the throne and the greatness of the nation.

15. The civil list remains regulated as it has been by the articles 1 and 4, of the decree of the 26th May, 1791. The French princes, Joseph and Louis Bonaparte, and in future the younger sons, natural and legitimate of the emperor, shall be treated conformably to the articles 1, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of the decree of the 21st December, 1790. The emperor may fix the dowry of the empress, and have it entered on the civil list; his successors cannot make any alterations in the arrangements which he shall have made in that respect.

16. The emperor visits the departments; in consequence imperial palaces shall be established at the four principal points of the empire. These palaces are described, and their dependencies determined by a law.

TITLE IV.—Of the Regency.

17. The emperor is a minor until the full age of eighteen; during his minority there shall be a regent of the empire.

18. The regent must at least be full twenty-five years of age. Women are excluded from the regency.

19. The emperor selects the regent from among the French princes having attained the age required by the preceding article; and, in their stead, from among the titulars of the high dignities of the empire.

20. In default of a nomination on the part of the emperor, the regency is devolved to the prince the nearest in degree, according to the hereditary order, being full twenty-five years of age.

21. If, the emperor having not appointed the regent, none of the French princes are twenty-five years of age, the senate shall elect the regent from among the titulars of the high dignities of the empire.

22. If, by reason of the minority of the princes called to the regecency in the hereditary order, it has been devolved to a more distant relation or to one of the titulars of the empire, the regent who has entered into its functions continues therein until the majority of the emperor.

23. No organic senatus consultum can be issued during the regency nor before the end of the third year immediately following the majority.

24. The regent exercises until the majority of the emperor all the attributes of the imperial dignity. He cannot, however, nominate to the grand dignities of the empire, nor to the places of high officers which may be found vacant during the minority, nor to use the prerogative reserved to the emperor of elevating citizens to the rank of senator. He cannot dismiss either the grand judge or the secretary to state.

25. He is not personally ressponsible for the acts of his administration.

26. All the acts of the regency are in the name of the minor emperor.

27. The regent proposes no project of law or of senatus consultum, and adopts no regulations of public administration until after having taken the advice of the council of regency, composed of the titulars of the high dignities of the empire. He cannot make war nor sign treaties of peace, alliance or commerce till after its having been deliberated in the council of regency, whose members, in this case only, have a deliberative voice. This deliberation takes place by a majority of voices; and if there is an equal division, it is determined by the vote of the regent. The minister of exterior relations takes his seat at the council of regency, when the council deliberates upon subjects relative to his department. The grand judge, minister of justice, may be called therein by order of the regent. The secretary of state keeps the register of the deliberations.

28. The regency confers no right on the person of the minor emperor.

29. The salary of the regent is fixed at one fourth part of the civil list.

30. The guardianship of the minor emperor is entrusted to his mother, and in default to the prince appointed for that purpose by the predecessor of the minor emperor. In default of the mother of the minor emperor, or of a prince named by the emperor, the senate entrusts the guardianship of the minor emperor to one of the titulars of the high dignities of the empire. The guardianship of the minor emperor shall not be entrusted to the regent and his descendants, nor to women.

31. In case that Napoleon Bonaparte shall make use of the prerogative conferred on him by art. 4, title 11, the the act of adoption shall be made in presence of the titulars of the high dignities of the empire, received by the secretary of state, and immediately transmitted to the senate to be transcribed upon its registers and deposited among the records. When the emperor designates, either a regent for the minority, or a prince for the guardianship of a minor emperor, can be revoked by the emperor at pleasure. All acts of adoption, designation or revocation of designation that shall not have been transcribed in the registers of the senate before the decease of the emperor, shall be null and of no effect.

TITLE V.—Of the high dignities of the Empire.

32. The titulars of the high dignities of the empire are those of grand-elector, arch-chancellor of the empire, arch-chancellor of state, arch-treasurer, high constable, and high admiral.

33. The titulars of the high dignities of the empire are appointed by the emperor. They partake of the same honors with the French princes, and take rank immediately after them. The epoch of the reception determines the rank they occupy respectively.

34. The high dignities of the empire are permanent.

35. The titulars of the high dignities of the empire are senators and counsellors of state.

36. They form the grand council of the emperor; they are members of the privy council; they compose the grand council of the legion of honor. The present members of the grand council of the legion of honor, preserve, during life, their titles, functions, and prerogatives.

37. The emperor presides in the senate and the council of state. When the emperor does not preside in the senate or the state council, he appoints one of the tutelars of the high dignities of the empire who is to preside.

38. All the acts of the senate and of the legislative body are issued in the name of the emperor, and promulgated and published under the imperial seal.

39. The grand elector performs the functions of chancellor; 1st, in convoking the legislative body, the electoral colleges and the district assemblies; 2d, in promulgating the senatus consultum for dissolving either the legislative body or the electoral colleges. The grand elector presides in the absence of the emperor, when the senate proceeds in the nomination of senators, legislators or tribunes. He may reside in the palace of the senate. He lays before the emperor the remonstrances made by the electoral colleges, or by the district assemblies for the preservation of their privileges. When a member of an electoral college is denounced conformably to the art. 21, of the organic senatus consultum of the 16th Thermidor, year 10, as having committed any act contrary to honor or the good of the country, the grand elector invites the college to manifest its will. He reports the will of the college to the emperor. The grand elector presents the members of the senate, of the council of state, of the legislative body, and of the tribunal to take the oath at the hands of the emperor. He administers the oath to the presidents of the electoral colleges, of departments of district assemblies. He presents the solemn deputations of the senate, the council of state, the legislative body, the tribunate and the electoral colleges, when admitted to an audience of the emperor.

40. The Arch-Chancellor of the empire exercises the functions of chancellor in promulgating the Organic Senatus Consultum and the laws. He likewise exercises those of chancellor of the imperial palace. He is at present at the annual report in which the grand judge, minister of justice, gives an account to the Emperor of the abuses that may have found their way in the administration of justice, either civil or criminal. He presides over the high imperial court, and over the united sections of the council of state and of the Tribunal, conformably to the Senatus Consultum. He is present at the celebration of marriages and at the birth of the princes; at the coronation and at the obsequies of the Emperor. He signs the *proces verbal* drawn up by the secretary of state. He presents the titulars of the high dignities of the empire, the ministers, the secretary of state, the grand civil officers of the crown, and the first president of the court of cassation, to the oath which they take at the hands of the Emperor. He receives the oath of the members of the court of cassation; of the presidents and attornies-general of the courts of appeal, and of criminal courts. He presents the solemn deputations and the members of the courts of justice admitted to the audience of the Emperor. He signs and seals the commissions and brevets of the members of the courts of justice and of the ministerial officers, &c.

41. The Arch Chancellor of state exercises the functions of Chancellor in promulgating the treaties of peace and of alliance, and declarations of war. He presents to the Emperor and signs the letters of credence and ceremonial correspondence with the different courts of Europe, digested according to the forms of the Imperial protocol, of which he is the keeper. He is present at the annual report, in which the minister of exterior relations gives an account to the Emperor of the political situation of the state. He presents the ambassadors and ministers of the Emperor to foreign courts to the oath they take at the hands of H. I. M. He receives the oath of the residents, charges d'affaires, secretaries of embassy and of legation; and of commissary generals and commissaries for commercial relations. He presents the extraordinary ambassies and the French and foreign ambassadors and ministers.

42. The Arch-treasurer is present at the annual report in which the ministers of the finance and of the tereasury furnish to the Emperor the accounts of receipts and expenditures of the state, and communicate their ideas on the exigencies of the finances of the empire. He receives every three months statements of the labours of the national accountability, and every year the general result with views of reform and meloration in the different departments of the accountability, which he lays before the Emperor. He audits and signs every year the ledger of the public debt. He receives the oath of the members of the national accountability, of the administrations of finances, and of the principal agents of the public treasury, &c.

43. The High Constable is present at the annual report in which the minister of war and the director of the department of war give an account to the Emperor, of the dispositions to be taken to complete the system of the defence of the frontiers; and the keeping in repairs and provisioning of the fortresses. He lays the first stone of fortified places of which the construction is ordered. He is governor of the military schools. When the Emperor in person does not transmit the colours to the corps of the army, they are transmitted to them in his name by the high constable. In the absence of the Emperor, the high constable inspects the grand reviews of the imperial guard. When a general of the army is accused of a crime specified in the military code, the high constable may preside over the council of war who is to judge. He presents the marshals of the empire, the colonels general, general inspectors, general officers, and colonels of all the armies, to the oath which they take at the hands of the Emperor. He receives the oath of the majors, chiefs of battalion and of squadron of all the armies. He instals the Marechals of the empire, &c.

44. The High Admiral is present at the annual report in which the Minister of marine gives an account to the Emperor of the state of the naval constructions, of the arsenals and necessary supplies. He presents the Admirals, Vice-Admirals, rear Admirals, and Captains de Vaisseau, to the oath which they take at the hands of the Emperor. He receives the oath of the members of the council of prizes, Captains of Frigates, &c.

45. Each Titular of one of the high dignities of the Empire presides over the Electoral Colleges of

department. The electoral college sitting at Brussels is presided by the Grand Elector; that at Bordeaux by the Arch-Chancellor of the Empire; that at Nantes by the Arch-Chancellor of State; that at Lyons by the Arch-Treasurer of the Empire, that at Turin by the High Constable; and that at Marseilles by the High Admiral.

46. Each titular of the high dignities of the Empire, receive annually, as a fixed salary, the third part of the sum allotted to the princes, conformable to the decree of the 2d December, 1790.

47. A statute of the Emperor regulates the functions of the titulars of the high dignities of the Empire near the Emperor, and determines their cossume in grand ceremonies. The successors of the Emperor cannot derogate from this statute but by a Senatus Consultum.

TITLE VI. *Of the Grand Officers of the Empire.*

48. The Grand Offices of the Empire are; first, Marshals of the Empire, chosen from among the most distinguished generals. Their number shall not exceed sixteen. In this number are not included the Marshal Senators. Secondly, eight Inspectors and Colonel Generals of the Artillery and of the engineers, of the troops of horse, and of the Marine. Thirdly, of the Grand Civil Officers of the Crown, such as they shall be instituted by the statutes of the Emperor.

49. The places of the grand officers are permanent.

50. Each of the grand officers of the Empire presides over an electoral college, which is specially attached to him at the time of his nomination.

51. If, by an act of the Emperor, or any other cause whatever, the functions of a titular of a high dignity of the Empire or a grand officer, should happen to cease, he preserves his title, rank, prerogatives, and one half of his salary; he only loses them in consequence of a judgment of the high Imperial Court.

TITLE VII *Of the Oaths.*

52. Within two years after his accession, the Emperor accompanied by the titulars of high dignities, ministers and grand officers of the Empire, takes the oath on the Evangelists to the French people, in presence of the Senate, the Council of State, the Legislative Body, the Tribunal, the Court of Cassation, the Arch-Bishops, Bishops, Grand Officers of the Legion of Honour, the Presidents of the Courts of Appeal, presidents of the Electoral Colleges, Presidents of the district Assemblies, Presidents of the Consistories, and the Mayors of the 30 Towns that will be pointed out by a Senatus Consultum.

53 The Oath of the Emperor is thus conceived:

"I swear to maintain the integrity of the Territory of the Republic; to respect and cause to be respected the liberty of worship and the laws of the Concordat; to respect and cause to be respected the equality of rights, political and civil liberty, and the irrevocability of the sales of the national domains; to levy no impost, to lay no tax, but in virtue of the law; to maintain the institution of the Legion of Honour; and to govern with a view only to the interest, welfare and glory of the French people."

[54 and 55 respect the oath to be taken by the Regent.]

56. The titulars of the high dignities of the Empire, the Ministers, the Secretary of State, Grand Officers, Members of the Senate, Council of State, Legislative Body, Tribunate, Electoral Colleges and district Assemblies, take the oath thus: "I swear obedience to the Constitutions of the Empire, and fidelity to the Emperor." The public functionaries civil and judiciary, and the officers and privates of the land and sea army, take the same oath.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Letter of General Moreau to the First Consul.

Temple, 17 Ventose, Year 22.

"A month has nearly elapsed since I am detained as an accomplice of Georges and Pichegru, and perhaps I am destined to appear before the tribunals to exonerate myself from the crime of an attempt against the safety of the state, and the chief of the government.

"I was far from thinking that after having passed through the revolution and the war, exempt from the least reproach of incivism, and of ambition; and especially when, at the head of the great victorious armies, I might have had the means of gratifying those passions, that it would be at a moment when, living as a simple citizen, occupied with my family, and seeing a very small number of friends, I should be accused of such folly. No doubt but my former connections with general Pichegru have given rise to this accusation.

"Before speaking in my justification, permit me, General, to retrograde to the source of that connection; and I doubt not but I can convince you that the intercourse which one may preserve with an ancient chief and an ancient friend, though divided in opinion, and having served different parties, is far from being criminal.

"General Pichegru came to take the command of the Army of the North in the beginning of the year 2. I then had been general of brigade for about six months. I was fulfilling *ad interim* the functions of divisionary. Satisfied with some success, and my dispositions at the outset, he speedily obtained for me the grade I was momentarily fulfilling.

"On entering upon the campaign, he gave me the command of half the army, and intrusted me with most important operations.

"Two months before the close of the campaign, his health obliged him to absent himself; government charged me, at his recommendation, with finishing the conquest of part of Dutch Brabant, and of Guelders. After the winter campaign, which rendered us masters of the remainder of Holland he passed to the Army of the Rhine, naming me for his successor; and the National Convention intrusted me with the command he had just quitted. One year afterwards I again filled up his place in the Army of the Rhine, he being called to the Legislative Body; and from that time I ceased having frequent intercourses with him.

"In the short campaign of the year 5, we took the chests of the general staff of the enemy's army? a great quantity of papers were brought to me, which general Desaix, who then was wounded, amused himself in perusing. It appeared to us, by this correspondence, that general Pichegru had had some connections with the French Princes. This discovery gave us much concern, and to me particularly. We agreed to let it be forgotten.—Pichegru, in the Legislative Body, could so little injure the public tranquility, that peace was assured I, however, sook some precautions for the safety of the army in regard of an espionage that might be hurtful to it. These researches and the decyphering, were confided to the hands of different persons.

"The events of the 18th Fructidor were rumoured; the uneasiness was great; in consequence of which, 2 officers who had knowledge of this correspondence engaged me to give notice to government, and gave me to understand that it was becoming public, and that at Strasburgh they were preparing to inform the Directory thereof.

"I was a public functionary, and could not preserve a longer silence; but, without addressing myself directly to government, I wrote of it in confidence to the director Barthelemi, one of its members, requesting his opinion, and telling him that these papers, although genuine, were not sufficient judiciary proof as none of them were signed, and nearly the whole written in cyphers.

"My letter arrived in Paris a few moments after citizen Barthelemi's arrest; and the Directory, to whom it was remitted, required of me the papers I had mentioned.

"Pichegru went to Cayenne and returned afterwards to Germany and England; I had no connection with him. A short time after the peace with England, M. David, uncle of general Souham, who had passed a year with him in the army of the north, wrote me that Pichegru was the only one of the Fructidorisros not returned; and he mentioned that he was surprised to hear that it was upon my opposition alone that you refused his return to France. I replied to M. David, that so far from opposing, I would make it a duty to demand it.—He communicated my letter to several persons, and, I have possitive assurance that this demand has been made to you.

"Some time afterwards M. David wrote to me that he had enjoined Pichegru to ask you himself for his recall; but that he had answered he would not demand it without the certainty of its being granted. Above all he charged him to thank me for the answer I had made to the imputation of being opposed to his return: that he had never thought me capable of such an act; and that he even knew, that in the affair of the correspondence at Klinglin, I had found myself in a very delicate situation. M. David again wrote me three or four very insignificant letters upon the subject. Since his arrestation he wrote to me requesting I would take some steps in his favor. I was very sorry that my distance from government would not permit me to enlighten your justice in that respect, and I doubt not but it would have been easy to remove the prejudices you might have received. I heard no more of Pichegru but very indirectly, and by persons whom the war obliged to return to France. From that period to this, during the first two campaign in Germany, and since the peace, he has made distant overtures to me to know if it would be possible to draw me into a coalition with the French Princes. I found all this so ridiculous, that I did not even reply to these overtures.

"As to the actual conspiracy, I can equally assure you that I am far from having taken the smallest part in it. I acknowledge to you that I am at a loss to conceive how an handful of scattered men could hope to effect a change in the state, and to replace upon the throne a family which the efforts of all Europe, aided by civil war, could not succeed in accomplishing; and that, above all, I should be so unreasonable, by concurring, to lose the fruits of all my labour, which would have ensured me perpetual reproaches.

"I repeat to you, General, whatever proposition has been made to me I have rejected, and have considered it as the basest of follies; and that when the chances of a descent upon England have been represented to me as favourable to a change of government, I have answered that the Senate was the authority to which all Frenchmen would yield obedience in case of trouble; and that I should be the first to submit to its orders.

"Such overtures made to me, an isolated citizen, not wishing to preserve any kind of relation either with the army of which nine tenths have served under my orders, or with any of the constituted authorities, could not but meet with my refusal.—To become an informer was too repugnant to my character; to always judge with severity becomes odious, and impress a seal of reprobation on him who has rendered himself guilty of it towards persons to whom he owed gratitude and with whom he was in ancient connections of friendship. Duty itself will sometimes yield to the voice of public opinion.

"This, general, is what I had to say respecting my connections with Pichegru. It will doubtless convince you that very false and dangerous inferences have been drawn from my steps and actions, which, though perhaps imprudent, were far from being criminal; and I doubt not, had you requested an explanion of most of the facts which I would have hastened to give you, they would have prevented the regrets of ordering a detention, and to me the humiliation of being in fetters, perhaps obliged to appear before the tribunals to say that I am no conspirator, and to appeal for my justification to a probity of 25 years which has never been impeached, and to the service which I have rendered to my country. I shall not dwell upon these, general; I flatter myself they are not yet effaced from your memory; but I will remind you that if the desire of taking a part in the French Government had been for a single moment the object of my services and of my ambition, the career was open before me in a very advantageous manner some time before your return from Egypt; and surely you have not forgot the disinterestedness I shewed in seconding you on the 18th Brumaire.

"Our enemies since that time have kept us asunder. It is with much regret I find I am obliged to speak of myself and what I have done; but in a moment when I am accused of being an accomplice of those who are considered as acting at the instigation of England, I shall perhaps have to defend myself against her snares, I have the vanity to believe she must judge of the injuries I can do her from those I have already done.

"If I obtain, general, your complete attention, I have no doubt of justice.

"I shall wait your decision of my fate with the tranquility of innocence, but not without apprehension of seeing those enemies triumph who are always attracted by celebrity.

I am, with rspect,

MOREAU, General."

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1804.

At a meeting of a majority of the Standing Committee of the State Society of the Cincinnati of Virginia, at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, on the 1st of August, 1804—

RESOLVED, That the Members present, deeply afflicted and distressed by the death of their President-General, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, and impelled by a sincere conviction of his incorruptible integrity, most exalted talents, and intrepid valor—whether they consider him as a statesman, or a soldier—as well as by that veneration with which they contemplate his eminent virtues, in all the relations of private life, will, as a testimonial of their regret for the loss of so illustrious a member—the very disastrous and affecting loss sustained by his family—and that, which will be so extensively felt and experienced by their country—wear, for thirty days, a black crape on the left arm: and do recommend to their absent brethren, to unite in this tribute of respect.

JAMES WOOD, President.

FOR THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

The admired and truly affecting Tragedy of DOUGLAS, was performed on Thursday night last at the temporary Theatre in this city, in a style that surprised and delighted those who were present. Every thing that could be expected from a distinct conception of the character she represented, from correctness of judgment and force of feeling, Miss MELFORD displayed. In spite of the disadvantages of a provincial accent and a size not perfectly adapted to the part she played, the feelings of Lady RANDOLPH were exhibited with a degree of propriety and pathos, that sensibly affected the audience. Mr. RUTHERFORD played YOUNG NORVAL in a very masterly manner. The grand and generous emotions of the youthful hero, seemed to transfuse themselves so readily into the bosom of the actor, and were so forcibly pourtrayed by his aspect, voice and gesture, as to occasion for several moments that delightful delusion and *complete reverie*, which constitute the proudest triumph of dramatic art. This gentleman in the performance of various parts, has exhibited decisive indications of talents and accomplishments that would enable him to succeed in a pursuit less embarrassed probably by obstructions to emolument, utility and distinction, than the dramatic. The ferocity, dissimulation and sullen misanthropy of Glenalvon, were represented with great fidility and force by Mr. Downie. His soliloquies in particular were delivered with marked propriety and energy. The capital defect probably in this gentleman's mode of acting, arises from an injudicious management of his voice. Mr. Clare deserved and received cordial applause in the character of Old Norval. He touched the "true chord" of sympathy, and more than once made the tear trickle "down beauty's blooming cheek." The subordinate characters, altho' they did not call forth the exertion of the higher dramatic powers, were very properly sustained. The smallness of the audience was the more regretted by those who enjoyed the refined pleasures of the performance, because it appeared in no degree to damp the spirits or enfeeble the exertions of the performers.

An Admirer of the Drama.

☞ The writer of these remarks would be peculiarly pleased to read a moral analysis of the tragedy of Douglas. To him it appears radically vicious in its construction and tendency. True—It wakes the soul by tender strokes of art: but does it not—Rouse hateful passions and corrupt the heart?

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of July 27.

As we are often asked "what has become of Mr. Burr since the perpetration of his crime," we presume the following information will in some degree satisfy the curiosity of our readers.

He has, for the present, and we trust forever, fled from the city and the state. Late on Saturday evening, he, together with his servants and baggage, embarked in a barge and arrived at Amboy the following morning. He called on a respectable gentleman of that place, requested that a carriage might be immediately provided and asked for a dish of coffee, and afterwards for a bed. He appeared to be extremely restless and in a few minutes arose. He then introduced the subject of the *cruel deed*.—The gentleman thus puts a stop to the dreadful narrative: "Sir, in the death of general Hamilton, my country has lost its brightest ornament, and I my most intimate and valued friend. While you are under my roof you are undoubtedly entitled to hospitality; but I must beg you to discontinue the afflicting subject." Soon after this, the carriage drove to the door, and Mr. Burr took his departure for the southward, probably for South Carolina.

Philadelphia, July 30.

Our Correspondent in New York has enabled us to anticipate the contents of this day's mail.

The jury summoned, by the Coroner of the city of New-York, to enquire into the cause of the melancholy death of Gen. HAMILTON, have not yet agreed to their verdict. It is stated, in the New York Daily Advertiser of Saturday, the 28th inst. that "Mr. M. L. Davis, and a boatman belonging to the Office of the Morning Chronicle, were on Tuesday last, committed to Bridewell by the Coroner—the former for refusing, after having sworn, to answer the questions put to him as a witness—the latter for refusing to swear."

I SHALL depart for the Western Country on the 10th of next month. Those gentlemen who wish me to settle their taxes in Kentucky, or on the North Fork of the Ohio, will be pleased to deposit the amount of sums due on their respective tracts, with my commission and charges, at the Office of Messrs. Pickett, Pollard & Johnston: attention is requested to this notice, as the situation of the subscriber compels him positively to declare, that he cannot, in future, be in advance, even for his best friends.

GEO: CLARKE.

August 3d, 1804.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank of Virginia, on Thursday the 2d of August, 1804—

"RESOLVED, That the President and Directors will "proceed to appoint the following Officers on the 30th "current, viz:

"Two Tellers;
"One Discount Clerk;
"One Runner;—and
"One Porter.

"RESOLVED, That the first Teller shall be allowed "$1200; second Teller $900; Discount Clerk $900; "Runner $600; and the Porter $400 per annum."

Testé,

WM. DABNEY, Clerk.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Richmond, August 1st, 1804.

A.—ISAAC Allen, Miss Catharine Allgood, Richard Allen, William Archer, 2; Miss Francis Ascoughf, Jacob Abrahams, William Ayres, Thomas Armistead, Robert Andersen.

B.—Thomas Bullock, Susanna Blunt, John Burr, Jessee Bowles, William Bowles, Sally Brady, Archibald Bolling, John Besher, Mrs. Catharine Bilberry, Wm. Banks, Smith Blakey.

C.—Thomas Cock, Thomas Clopton, Joseph Cavilla, Andrew Campbell, Abraham Cowley, James S. Campbell, David T. Cannon, Col. Carter, Wm. Cousin, Jas. Card, John Clark, George Carson.

D.—William Dunn, John Decker, Wm. Doyle, John Dandridge, Maria P. Dudley, Wm. H. Dudley, Putman Dickinson, Wm. Dorough, Rev. Peter B. Davis, Peyton Drew.

E.—Richard Ellis, Wm. Elder, Samuel Evans.

F.—William Fulcher, James Fields, Wm. Farr, John Frence, Wm. Frazer, Pleasant Finch.

G.—Mrs. Gilbert, Philip Grymes.

H.—Abraham Hewstead, Thomas D. Harris, Wm. Harper, Nicolson & Heth, Hugh Hill, Andrew Head, Elizabeth Hughes, Wm. Hutchinson, Sam. C. Hooten.

J.—James Jeffrey, Thomas Jones, 3; L. Janney, Elizabeth Jackson.

K.—John Kennedy, Pitman Kidd.

L.—Charles Lewis, John C. Littlepage, Spotswood Lipscomb, 2; Lenox & Davidson, Angelica Lacy.

M.—Mr. McCallister, Maurice L. Miller, 2; Miss Lucretia McClain, Hugh Massie, Richard Morris, Jonathan Moore, James Miller, Dr. Charles Morris, Philip Myer, Mrs. E. A. Mayo, 2.

P.—Thomas H. Prosser, Thomas Pearman, 3; Walter Pearson, Miss Polly Prince, 2: Miss Jane Paul.

R.—Joseph W. Robinson, Jeremiah Rawlins, Miss Martha Richardson, Henry Reid, Barnard Reynolds, Miss Louisa Maxwell, Francis Ratchiff.

S.—George W. Smith, 2: Line Shackleford, 2: John Starke, Fortunatus Sydnor, Roger Smith, Mosby Sheppard, Enoch Sullivan, Thomas Staunton, Philip Shrafer, Miss Mary P. Stanard, Joseph R. Southwick, Henry Smith.

T.—John Thompson, Benjamin Turner, Thomas Teagle.

W.—Charles Word. Peter Wilkinson, Robert P. Watkins, William Webster, 2: Job White, Edward Winston, Thomas Wortham, Nathaniel Wills, Adonijah White.

MARKES VANDEWALL, P. M.

THEATRE.

THIS Evening, Saturday August 4th, Will be prefented, the celebrated COMEDY, written by Thomas Holcroft, called the

ROAD TO RUIN.

Mr. Dornton,	Mr. Clark.
Harry Dornton,	Mr. Downie.
Mr. Sulky,	Mr. Clare.
Mr. Silky,	Mr. West.
Goldfinch,	M. Hopkins.
Jack Milford,	Mr. Bailey.
Mr. Smith,	Mr. Comer.
Hosier,	Mr. Rutherford.
Jacob,	Mr. Poe.

Tradesmen, Clerks, Servants, &c. by the rest of the Company.

Widow Warren,	Miss Melford.
Sophia,	Mrs. Hopkins.
Jenny,	Mrs. Clare.
Mrs. Ledger,	Mrs. Downie.

To which will be added, the Musical Farce, of

The Flitch of Bacon;

OR, *DUNMOW PRIORY.*

Major Benbow,	Mr. Hopkins.
Justice Benbow,	Mr. Mr. Clare.
Captain Greville,	Mr. Comer.
Wilson,	Mr. Bailey.
Kilderkin,	Mr. Rutherford.
Nat Putty,	Mr. Poe.
Ned,	Mr. Martin.
Tipple,	Mr. West.

Country Lads and Lasses, by the rest of the Company.

Eliza Greville, Mrs. Hopkins.

☞ Tickets to be had as usual—Price One Dollar. Doors to be opened at 6, and performance to begin at 7 o'clock precisely.

Nights of performance—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Masons' Hall.

"May Masons still be free from each disaster,
"And serve with truth their grand Almighty master."

J. B. BAKER,

(Late from the Theatre, Boston,)

MOST respectfully begs leave to offer to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond and its vicinity, a species of Entertainment entirely novel, in Virginia, and very much practised in Europe, for ONE NIGHT ONLY, at the Masons' Hall, (being kindly granted by the brotherhood.)

On Monday Evening, August 7, 1804,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

A PICK NICK;

OR, A CURE FOR THE SPLEEN:

To be served up in eight courses, as follows:—

1st.—*Patriotic Address, written by I. D. Burk.*
2d.—*The adventures of a Covent Garden Buck.*
3d.—*A Masonic Address.*
4th.—*Gustavus Vasa's address to the Delecalions.*
5th.—*The American Tar.*
6th.—"*A dismal gloom obscures the face of the day;*" *a soliloquy.*
7th.—*Country Boy's description of a turtle eater.*
8th.—*A Lord and a fine Lady.*

The whole to conclude with, GARRICK'S "*Bucks have at ye all, or a Picture of a Play-House.*"

☞ Admittance, ONE DOLLAR. Tickets to be had at this Office.

Virginia:

In a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

Between

ames Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

And

The Representatives of James Milners and William Hay, *Defts.*

THE defendants, representatives of James Milners not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

And

The Representatives of James Cobbs, *Defts.*

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

And

James Bridges and Robert Cunningham, *Defts.*

THE defendant Jas. Bridges not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plaintiff,*

And

Reuben Coleman, *Defendant.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. Plaintiff,

And

Williamson Byrd, & —— ——, Defendants.

THE defendant Williamson Byrd not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. Plaintiff,

And

Peter Legrand, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

United States of America, 5th Circuit.

Virginia District, May term, 1804.

Scott and Company, *Plaintiffs,*

AGAINST

John & George Scott, and George Watt, *Defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

THE defendants John and George Scott not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this district: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, J. BLAGROVE, D. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

The Rev'd. James Ogilvie, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co *Plt.*

AND

David Wright, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

William Thompson, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. Plaintiff,

AND

James Scott, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. Plaintiff,

AND

Robert Hughes, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. Plaintiff,

AND

Joseph Hardaway and Christopher McConnico, Defendants.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Lodowick Tuggle, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Job Johnson, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Lawrence Smith, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Drewry Yeoman, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of the court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

John Ogilby, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Robert Haskins, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th of June, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

And

Thomas Burton, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Charles Patteson, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

James Aiken, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and giving security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

—— Bibb, widow of William Bibb, deceased, representatives of the said William Bibb, Christopher McConnico and Robert C. Beasley, *Defts.*

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

The Representatives of William Calland, *Defts.*

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

James Atwood, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Patterson Bullock, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Philemon Byrd, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Walters Dunn, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.